The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,288.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....	Rs.	52 0
including postage.....	"	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town...	"	26 0
including postage	"	36 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town ..	"	16 0
including postage	"	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	"	6 0
including postage.....	"	8 0
Single Copy for Cash	"	0 4
Back Numbers	"	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For ten lines and under		
First insertion.....Rs.	5	0
Second Ditto ..... "	2	8
Third Ditto ..... "	2	8

For the succeeding insertions ... 2 As. per line, but no advertisement is counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 "
Third and succeeding 2 "
In the Native languages double the above.
Commercial Occurrences. Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

NOWELL—April 8th, at Tannah, the wife of Thomas Nowell, Esq., Contractor, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BERRY—April 8th, at the European General Hospital, Nathaniel Berry, Fireman G. I. P. Railway, aged 32 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

DANBY—March 28th, at Upper Bedford Place, Russel Square, London, the wife of S. Danby, Esq., of Calcutta, of a daughter.

DEATH.

NEWTON—April 2nd, at No. 8, Esplanade, Calcutta, George Rose Newton, the infant child of William and Maria Newton, aged 0 months and 17 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

POOLE—March 22nd, at Bellary, the wife of Mr. W. Poole, Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

ALEXANDER—March 29th, at Campbellpore, the wife of Captain R. Alexander, 20th Hussars, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MARSHALL—POLLOCK—March 29th, at Mooltan, by the Rev. H. James, Charles Henry Tilson Marshall, Lieutenant and Assistant Commissioner, Punjab to Laura Frances, daughter of The Right Honourable Sir Frederick Pollock, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

DEATHS.

PROCTER—March 29th, at Roy Bareilly, Oudh, Harry Montague, the only son of Captain and Mrs Procter, aged 2 years 1 month and 5 days.

WHITTEN—March 29th, at Roy Bareilly, Alice Phebe, the beloved wife of R. J. Whitten, H. M.'s Customs, aged 20 years 11 months and 7 days.

ATKINSON—March 31st at Lucknow, Helen, the beloved wife of Surgeon Major R. J. Atkinson, aged 40 years and 8 months.

CLARKE—March 31st, at Shahjehanpoor, Katharine Elizabeth Penny, the beloved wife of Captain Calvert D Stanley Clarke, late 73rd Regiment N. I.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Kuweit, and Busserah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay..	on 3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	on 1st & 2nd
" Muscat ..	" 8th 22nd	" Kuweit ..	" 22nd 23rd
" B. Abbas....	" 11th 25th	" Bussorah....	" 28rd 6th
" Lingah	" 13th 26th	" Lingah	" 25th 9th
" Bahrein....	" 14th 28th	" B. Abbas	" 27th 11th
" Bushire....	" 16th 30th	" Muscat	" 29th 13th
Arrive Bussorah....	" 17th 31st	Arrive Bombay....	" 2nd 6th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P., Commander D. McCALLUM, will be despatched as above on the 8th April.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Lahreen until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee carrying Passengers only. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE, interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez. Dates of departure:—

From Bombay usually about.....11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.....10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 500 tons, 100 H. P., Commander, R. TAUNTON, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours later, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at the Custom House Jetty during the night, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., gents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers from Bombay twice a week, with Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay on	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	8 & 18
" Carwar	2 & 16	" Bimlipatam	4 & 18
" Mangalore	3 17	" Vizagapatam	6 18
" Cocanada	5 19	" Coconada	8 19
" Calicut	6 & 20	" Madras	10 24
" Cochin	6 21	" Negapatam	12 25
" Tuticorin	20	" Galle	14
" Colombo	21	" Colombo	18
" Galle	22	" Calicut	16 17
" Negapatam	10 24	" Cochin	16 18
" Madras	10 25	" Tuticorin	17
" Cocanada	27	" Mangalore	18
" Vizagapatam	28	" Carwar	19
" Bimlipatam	30	Arrive Bombay	20
Arrive Calcutta	20		

* Morning. † Evening.

The Steam Ship "INDIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., J. J. BALLANTYNE, Commander, will be despatched as above on the 15th April, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Cochin, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamer of the 15th, and transship at the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ...Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ...Dep.	Saturday.
Ratnagherry "	Sunday.	Beypore "	Sunday.
Vingorla "	Sunday.	Calicut "	Monday.
Goa..... "	Monday.	Tellicherry "	Monday.
Carwar ..... "	Monday.	Cannanore "	Monday.
Compta ..... "	Monday.	Mangalore. "	Tuesday.
Mangalore ... "	Tuesday.	Compta "	Wednesday.
Cannanore "	Wednesday.	Carwar "	Wednesday.
Tellicherry "	Wednesday.	Goa ..... "	Wednesday.
Calicut "	Thursday.	Vingorla "	Thursday.
Beypore "	Wednesday.	Ratnagherry "	Thursday.
Cochin....Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay...Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL OUTRAM," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 14th April, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Bombay	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa	Monday	A.M.
Harnee	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla	Monday	P.M.
Injunwell	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan	Tuesday	P.M.
Pygoor	Thursday	P.M.	Injunwell	Wednesday	A.M.
Ratnagherry	Friday	A.M.	Ratnagherry	Tuesday	P.M.
Vingorla	Friday	A.M.	Pygoor	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan	Friday	P.M.	Injunwell	Wednesday	P.M.
Vingorla	Saturday	A.M.	Harnee	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay	Thursday	A.M.

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 11th April, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES Funds Contract with Government. The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Borce Bunder to	Oorun	Oolwa	Karanjah	Rewas	Dhurumtur
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
	FARES.				
First Class	3 4	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class ..	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Borce Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.

From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Borce Bunder.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent ship "HYDRABAD," considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. HARLEY, R.N.R., Commander, to sail as above on the 10th April, has very superior accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class.....	£ 54 10 0	Including Railway
Second Class.....	37 5 0	Transit in Egypt.
Third Class	23 5 0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Offices of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co, Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class.....	£60	Exclusive of Wines and	
Second Class.....	£35	Railway Transit in Egypt.	

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 2, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Todd, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "MULA," 800 Tons, Captain SPROULE, will be despatched about 20th April.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE A. I. S. S. "TYNMOUTH," Captain FOSTER, R. N., will sail on the 7th April. For Freight or Passage apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

30th March 1866.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Mofussilite*, MURRAY, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain MURRAY will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain MURRAY.

Bombay, 17th March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Hannibal*, Captain J. A. HILL, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their respective goods, failing which they will be landed at their owner's risk and expense, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for the Owners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a waste piece of LAND, formerly occupied by Machbivalas huts, situate between the Public Road and the river near the Dutch Bunder in Nanpoora, Surat, measuring about 6,415 square yards, and subject to the annual payment of Rs. 132-12-7 to Government, will be sold by Public Auction at the Surat Municipal Office, on the 10th April 1866, during Office hours, unless previously disposed of by private sale.

J. M. DUFF,
Acting Magte. and Prest. M Committee.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium ranging from Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 4/0.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo.

W. AIDDS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the INCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lamber,

FOR SALE to arrive by

ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

JEWELLERY.—An elegant selection of the latest novelties in BRACELETS, LOCKETS, PINS, BROOCHES, BUTTONS, EAR-RINGS, CHARM-RINGS, SCARF RINGS, &c., &c., has just been received and exposed for inspection.

THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P CASSIDY, Poona.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Holders of Certificates of the OLD SHARES, as also of the Receipts for the SECOND ISSUE, are requested to send the same to the Offices of the undersigned on or after the 9th instant, that they may be exchanged for the NEW CERTIFICATES.

MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Berkley Cheese.
Cheddar Do.
Double Gloster, in cut, Rs. 1½ per lb.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles;
Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. The first number has appeared on the first Saturday in March.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18 Speck's Fields, Mile End, New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpass the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its COOLING, REFRESHING, and MILD APERIENT properties, as well as in flavour as a SALINE draught. It is particularly well adapted for *women and young children*, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secur d in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salts, Soda Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations. Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50 per 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts .....each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts ... ... "	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ... ... "	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts ... ... "	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts..... "	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits... "	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits... "	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits..... "	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars ... ...per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians .....each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians ..... "	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians ... ... "	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers ... ... "	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks .....per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks ... "	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.		
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings.....each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves... ...per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves ... ... "	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves ... ... "	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves. ... ... "	3	12
The Universal Scarf, ...each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring ..... "	4	8
The Windsor Scarf ... ... "	2	12
The Derby Scarf.... ... ... "	4	8
The Diamond Scarf ... ... "	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

TO MERCHANTS, &c. &c.—Fine GOLD JEWELLERY will be received for SALE ON COMMISSION by Messrs. ROSSELET & Co, in their new and spacious premises, Medow Street.

MOFUSSIL PRESS GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held in the Offices of the undersigned, Marine Street, on MONDAY the 16th April 1866, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing Auditors.

6th April 1866. W. NICOL & Co.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery, Clocks, and Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—LLOYD'S AGENCY, GALLE.—We have been appointed AGENTS for LLOYD'S at this Port. C. SHAND & Co.

Galle, 23rd February 1866.

MR. G. ENGEL, Photographer, Victoria Gardens Hotel, Mount Road.—Until further notice MR. ENGEL is prepared to take PORTRAITS of Gentlemen only

Hours from 7 to 10 A. M.

ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co, No. 1, Church Street, at 3 P. M. of MONDAY the 16th instant, for the purpose of appointing Agents in the room of Messrs. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

Bombay, 4th April 1866.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co., No. 1 Church Street at 4 P. M. of MONDAY the 16th instant, for the purpose of appointing Secretaries and Treasurers in the room of Messrs. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

Bombay, 4th April 1866.

CAUTION.—LOST, a set of three BILLS of LADING marked J S. C. 205 Bales Cotton, M M 3 shipped per *Mathilde Atheling* for Havre. Any one having found them is requested to return them to the owners, Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED and Co, No. 12 Rampart Row, by whom a liberal reward will be given.

Any party negotiating or detaining them after this notice will do so on his or their own risk and responsibility.

NOTICE.—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Brick and Tile Company (Limited), held at the Company's Office, on the 6th instant, the Resolutions relative to the winding up of the Company voluntarily were confirmed.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

9th March 1866.

With reference to the above a first Dividend of Rs. 28 per Share will be paid on production of the Allotment Letters at the Company's Office, Rampart Row, on or after the 15th instant.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office up to 2 P. M. on THURSDAY the 12th instant, from parties willing to undertake the erection of wooden railing with Iron Bars on the sides of the Esplanade Row proposed to be constructed on the Esplanade.

The Plan and Specification of the above can be seen at the Office of the undersigned, and other particulars learnt, on application during the Office hours.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

KAHANDASS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 7th April 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Universal Bank and Financial Corporation (Limited) will be held at the Company's premises, No. 7, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the following purposes:—

1. To appoint Liquidators in the room of Dr. J. W. REYNALDS and Mr E. FREEBORN, resigned, and to fix the amount of their remuneration.

2. To author ze the Directors or Liquidators to return the 2nd Call to such Shareholders as have paid the same.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN REYNALDS, Chairman.

Bombay, 4th April 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders called for the 15th instant is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 25th April next, at the time and place before notified, in consequence of necessary delay caused by the transfer of the Management and in preparing and printing the Balance Sheet of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be REOPENED till the 2nd proximo, when they will again be CLOSED till the 19th idem.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—The attention of intending travellers is requested to a consignment of OVERLAND TRUNKS, BONNET BOXES, RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, SUIT CASES received into the Miscellaneous Department of ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY:—

OVERLAND TRUNKS, 2ft. 9in, with Trays ...Rs.	28
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, welted canvas with or without Divisions, 20, 23 and 24 inches. Rs 18 to	25
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, best basil, 18, 22 and 24 inches... ... ...Rs. 18 to	25
BONNET BOXES brass-nailed, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30 inches ... ...Rs. 6 to	14
SUIT CASES, American cloth, 20 inches ... ...Rs.	9

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 4 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

Notices now displayed at the Stations of the G. I. P. R., or B. B. & C. I. R., will be removed on the 1st of April, unless an agreement be entered into for their continuance.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited) has removed to the Offices of the National Bank of India (Limited), No. 9, Rampart Row.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LD.)—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a CALL of Rupees (100) One Hundred per Share on each Share is hereby made, and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Bombay, on or before the 20th April 1866, and in default of payment on that date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until further notice.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 27th March 1866.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The EIGHTH INSTALMENT of Rs. 200 per Share (making Rs. 1,800 per Share called up) fell due on 15th, Interest will be charged from that day

At 9 per cent. per annum if the Call be paid before the 26th instant.

At 18 per cent. per annum if the Call be not paid before the 4th April.

At 24 per cent. per annum if the Call be not paid before the 11th April.

By order,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th March 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

16th February 1866.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

Certificates as to soundness or otherwise Rs...	5	0	0
Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle	3	0	0
Ditto Ordinary ditto	2	0	0
Removing Shoes	1	8	0
Preventing Cutting	2	8	0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to. C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—VICTORIA BUNDER.—This Company is prepared to LAND and WAREHOUSE GOODS and to give WARRANTS for the same.

Cotton or private effects being transmitted from the interior can be consigned by Railway, Steamer, or Coasting Craft direct to the Company's charge.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

20th January 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—Thereate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months	8	per cent. per annum.
" 6 "	7	ditto.
" 12 "	7	ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

Bombay, 4th April 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Steam Tug is available for use in the Harbour, and may be hired by the month, or day, or per trip For particulars apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon .....Rs.	1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut .....Rs.	1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY the 4th June next, at the Office of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., 12, Rampart Row, for the purpose of considering the final accounts of the Company.

MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

A FEW transactions were effected in Back Bays at 5,000 premium, to be deliverable on the 1st August. There was a pretty good inquiry for New Asiatics, which rose from 20 to 28 premium; Back Bays close at 2,800 premium; Elphinstones at 35; New Do. at 145 premium; Mazagons at 950; Freres at 450; United Victorias at 1,875 per share. Market flat.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 15/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	20 days' sight	101
Do.	60 Do. do.	98½
Madras	60 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	212

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of Sh.	Paid up.	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct		
8,000,000	500	50	16	Agra Bank	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	250	nil	Alliance Bank	30 p ct dis.
500,000	200	2	5	Asiatic Bank Corpn	47 p ct pm.
1	200	1	....	Asiatic New Issue	28 p ct pm.
2,100,000	8,000	8,000	6	Bank of Bengal	1,000 p ct pm.
1,249,995	500	250	nil	Bank of India	67½ p ct dis.
19,45,975	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bombay Bank	1½ p ct pm. ex. d.
750,00	25	2.0	—	Bombay City Bank	21 p share.
1,000,000	250	125	....	Bombay Prov. Bank	31 p ct dis.
2,500,000	200	200	Rs 4 p c	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	25 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	brokers' Banking Association	30 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	25	nil	Central Bank	34 p ct dis.
600,000	250	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	incldg 8 % 69 p ct pm.
800,000	200	25	....	China Bank	24 discount.
750,000	25	25	1½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	35 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank	5 p ct pm.
1,600,000	200	192	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	100 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	50 p ct pm nm.
647,000	250	250	....	East Indian Bank	80 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	25	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank	6 per share.
600,000	250	100	.....	Imperial Banking and Trading Co	25 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	.....	London Commercial Bank	50 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	125	.....	London & China Bk	50 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	125	.....	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	8 p ct dis.
1,000,000	100	100	.....	Lusitano Bombay	14 p shares.
2,500,000	1,000	1,000	15	Madras Bank	164 pm.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Corporation	105 p ct pm.
800,000	20	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	52 p ct dis.
750,000	300	100	.....	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank	25 p ct pm nm.
.....	2.0	100	.....	Guzerat Bank	½ p ct pm.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	.....	Bengal Credit Mob.	Par.
750,000	300	100	Rs 4 p c	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor.	5 p ct dis.
600,000	300	200	.....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	30 p share.
1,200,000	400	10	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China	
1,200,000	400	100	.....	New Copn.	8 p ct discount.
1,000,000	500	100	.....	Grand Finance Co.	32 Rs. per share.
800,000	400	50	.....	Mofussil Financial Association	
	400	50	.....	Oriental Financial Association	No quotations.
6,00,000	400		.....	Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.)	
800,000	400	50	.....	Universal Bank & Finan. Cor.	

LAND COMPANIES.

2,0°0,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,800 pm. nm.
1,980,000	1,000	1,000	20 p c	Elphinstone Land Co.	35 pm.
1,980,000	1,000	100	.....	New Do.	145 premium.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Frere Land Co.	450 per share.
110,00	2,000	900	.....	House and Land Investment Co.	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	950 per share.
.....	2,000	1,000	25 p c	Fort Canning	250 pm.
.....	10,000	6,000	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,875 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

300,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Bombay Ship Co.
260,000	2,500	2,000	.....	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.
200,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam Nav. Co.
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Princeof W. ShipCo.
150,000	500	500	.....	Virgoa Patent Ship & Fuel Co.
		1,000	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co.

No quotations. 225 per share. No quotations.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs.	Treasury Loan	.. ..	Rs. 90
.. ..	Sicca ..	Loan 1852-53	 93
.. ..	Co.'s ..	1853-56	.. .. ..
.. ..	.. ..	1854-55	.. .. „ 874
.. ..	.. ..	1855-56	.. .. ..
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan		1856-57	.. .. 102½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55			.. .. 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent.		.. ..	 108

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	..	..	..	Rs. 16-2-0
Bank of England Notes	..	..	..	10
Spanish Dollars	..	..	..	224
Cardoba	..	..	..	39.
Mexicau Dollars	..	..	..	220
German Crowns	..	..	..	210
Five-Franc Pieces	..	..	..	223
Bar Silver	..	..	..	1664
Gold Leaf	..	..	..	15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 26th March 1866.

COTTON as Colaba.				Per candy.
Dholleru (April and May)	..	..	..	460 to 465
Bhowuggur and Mowa (New)	..	..	..	460 to 465
Surat and Broach (New)	..	..	..	460 to 462
Forebunder (New)	..	..	..	430 to 435
Veeraval (New)	..	..	..	430 to 435
Khamleiah (New)	..	..	..	425 to 440
Dharwar (now ready)	..	..	..	490 to 495
Broighmhuit (New)	..	..	..	465 to 470
Omrawuttee Ackote (New)	..	..	..	450 to 455

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 7th April, 1866, compared with the statement issued on the 31st March 1866:—

Liabilities.	31st March.	7th April.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 209,00,000	Rs. 209,00,000
Genl. Treasury Balance	„ 117,37,714	„ 123,33,381
Deposits at Head Office	„ 234,05,583	„ 241,71,879
Do. at Branches	„ 46,38,273	„ 45,24,358
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	„ 2,38,560	„ 2,39,551
Reserve	„ 10,56,983	„ 10,56,983
Sundries	„ 10,31,260	„ 10,65,806
	Rs. 629,98,372	Rs. 642,90,958
Assets.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 84,83,358	Rs. 84,77,726
Credit Accounts at Do	„ 62,89,771	„ 59,00,892
Bills Discounted at Do	„ 236,54,532	„ 219,35,993
Dead Stock	„ 7,82,844	„ 8,02,993
Stamps	„ 12,158	„ 11,954
Balances with Agents	„ 14,26,872	„ 12,87,074
Sundries	„ 18,00,780	„ 25,19,452
Govt. Reserve Cash	„ 77,37,714	„ 83,33,381
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	„ 101,75,446	„ 116,79,295
Do. Branches	„ 33,34,897	„ 33,42,198
	Rs. 629,98,37	Rs. 642,90,958

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—APRIL 9.

Fergusson, Captain A., Staff, on duty, from Sholapore.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 9.

Gillespie, Captain, 106th Foot, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.
Watson, Lieutenant Colonel C. W., Staff Corps, on duty, to Dharwar.
Basevi, Captain G.S., Royal Artillery, on leave, to Belgaum

GARRISON ORDERS.

By BRIGADIER GENERAL HEATH.

Bombay, Monday, 9th April.

A European General Garrison Court Martial will assemble on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at the Mess-room 1/4 Foot, Colaba, for the trial of Private D. Kelly, 1/4 Foot, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

Assistant Surgeon M. J. Griffin, of H. M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards, has obtained leave to proceed to England by the overland route on medical certificate.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 7th April.

The undermentioned officers have passed in Hindoostanee by the lower standard:—

Lieutenant H. S. Burnes, 26th N. I., and Lieutenant E. Bromhead, 1/4 Foot.

Brigadier General Christie is posted to the Neemuch Brigade.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Major F. J. McFarlane, and Assistant Surgeon M. J. Griffin, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, for 30 days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate.

Captain J. Armstrong, 26th Foot, from 3rd April to 3rd May, to proceed to Neilgherries, on medical certificate.

Staff Assistant Surgeon H. C. Collier, attached to 33rd Foot, Medical Establishment, for 30 days from date of departure, to proceed to Mahableshwur, on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

APRIL. ARRIVALS.

9 Proserpine ..... Hultz ..... Liverpool, Nov. 27.
July ..... Kendrick ..... Bankok, Feb. 2.

APRIL. DEPARTURES.

9 Bella Maria ..... Irvine ..... Liverpool.
Houghton ..... Buckan ..... Mauritius.
Regina ..... Brady ..... Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Cawa Family*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Beckerdaut Aukeldaut*, for Liverpool.
Brig *Keikhenroo*, for Cochin and Colombo.
S. S. *Penang*, for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee.
S. S. *Maharaj*, for Malabar Coast.

BENGAL.

ARRIVAL.—April 2nd, steamer *Burmah*.
DEPARTURES.—April 2nd, ships *Kenyon* and *Shaftesbury*.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—April 2nd, ship *Chatham*, from Mauritius.
DEPARTURES.—April 3rd, ship *Moffat*, for Gopnalpore, and screw steamer *Madras*, Northern Ports.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an experienced NATIVE CLERK for the Transfer Department of a Public Company. Apply to "59," care of this Office.

TRACING VELLUM CLOTH.—Just to hand, a large stock of TRACING CLOTH, of the best quality, 24 yards long and 36 inches wide. *Nett Cash* per Roll, Rs. 26. SOUNDY & Co.
Rampart Row.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a COMFORTABLE HOME in a European Family, near the Fort. Terms moderate. Address "ALPHA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.
9th April 1866.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned quantities of old METAL:—
Brass, ... 30 cwt.
Copper, ... 10 „
Lead, ... 18 „
For particulars apply to the Agents, British India Steam Navigation Company (Ld.)

STEAM SHIPS "MULA" and "NADA," with Overland Cargoes ex *Laconia* and *Cairo*, having arrived, Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading at the Office of the undersigned, and to take delivery of their Goods from the Boree Bunder.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Company (Ld.)
Bombay, 9th April 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SETT DULABHRUGOOBHAI, of Bombay and Ahmedabad, Hindoo Merchant, carries on business as a Merchant at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Broach, and Dholleru, on his own sole account, and not in partnership with any other person, and that he has no interest whatever in the business of pecuniary transactions of any other mercantile or trading house or person, whether by virtue of relationship or otherwise, in any of the above places or elsewhere.
HENRY S. CARTER,
Attorney-at-Law for Sett Dulputbhai Bhugoobhai.

TO LET, "MORLEY HALL," a large, commodious, airy BUNGALOW, beautifully situated in a healthy neighbourhood, at Upper Colaba; having 4 Bed-rooms, 4 Dressing, 4 Bath, Dining and Drawing Rooms, also a Library 26 ft. by 22 ft., and a Billiard Room 47 by 16 ft.; two sides open Verandah 150 ft. by 16 ft., whence excellent Views are obtained. Nice pleasure ground of considerable extent; Stabling for 7 Horses and 5 Carriages; ample accommodation for servants; capital water well in the compound. The Bungalow stands within park-like ground of good distance from the Road. It can suit a large family or several bachelors. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NOTICE.—At a General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber, held on the 29th ultimo, the following Resolution, proposed by Mr. Alex. Stewart, of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., seconded by Mr. Alex. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., was unanimously agreed to:—
"That the recognised rate of Commission in England "on the sale of Consignments from Bombay taken after this "date be 3½ per cent., exclusive of brokerage and guaran"tee, and that the same be added to the Scale of Com"missions sanctioned by the Chamber."
By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 10th April 1866.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the adjourned EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at their Offices, 37 Meadow Street, at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY the 11th inst., for expunging Clause 16 of the Articles of Association, which enacts "that ten per cent. per annum of the net profits arising from the Presses shall be divided as a bonus amongst the Shareholders in proportion to the amount of business at the Presses they may have given or influenced within the period during which such profits shall have accrued:
And to declare a Dividend for the period ending 31st January 1866.
By order of the Board,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

धी बाबें, बरमा तरडींग कार्पोरेशन (लीमीटेड).

धी थ्रीमथे बरमाह तरडींग कारपोरेशन लीमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation at No. 1 Neale Lane, within the Fort, on WEDNESDAY the eighteenth day of April current, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the following special Resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting for the purpose of cancelling the existing Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation and making new provisions in lieu thereof:—
1st. That the existing Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation be, and they are hereby, cancelled.
2nd. That the following shall from this time be the Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation. (Here will follow the proposed new Articles of Association, copies of which can be obtained by the Shareholders on application at the Office of the Company.)
By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.
Bombay, 9th April 1866.

THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.

THE ORIGINAL
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
ON
FRIDAY EVENING, 13TH APRIL.

☞ REDUCTION OF PRICES.

1st time this season of the celebrated Burlesque
HINDOOSTANI NAUTCH,
in which
DAVE CARSON
will sustain his original character of
ZULEIKA, THE PEARL OF THE PUNJAUB.

1st time this season of the world renowned
"BENGALI BABOO,"
Also the new local song of the
BOMBAY POLICE COURT,
by that son of Momus,
DAVE CARSON.

1st time this season of J. O. PIERCE,
in his admired Solos on
THE CONCERTINA and ROCK HARMONICAN.

NEW SONGS & BALLADS.
FETCH ON THE CURRY,
DINAH BLAKE
BONES' COURTSHIP,
FLORA BELL, &c.

CARDS OF ADMISSION,
at the following
REDUCED PRICES.
Dress Circle ... ...Rs. 5
Stalls ... ... „ 3
Upper Circle ... ... „ 2
Pit ... ... „ 1
Reserved Seat Tickets to be obtained at the establishment of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; to commence at a quarter to 9.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Baroda*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 14th April, at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 15th April at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. of the 16th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Cassarin*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—APRIL 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Sunday ...15th 11h. 54m. A.M.
First Quarter, Sunday ...22nd 3h. 22m. A.M.
Full Moon, Monday ...30th 2h. 14m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	10	Twilight ends at 6-53 P.M.	5 48	6 15	6 12	6 52	
Wed.	11	Length of day 12-28.	5 47	6 15	7 28	8 5	
Thurs	12	Moon's ☌ 59° N of Mars at 6-53 P.M.	5 47	6 15	8 34	9 2	
Fri.	13	Mars rises at 3-3 A.M.	5 46	6 15	9 30	9 54	
Sat.	14	Sun Eclipsed, invisible at Bombay	5 45	6 15	10 17	10 39	
Sun.	15	2nd Sunday after Easter.	5 44	6 16	11 1	11 22	
Mon.	16	Mars in greatest Hel. La. S at 7-16 A.M.	5 43	6 16	11 43	—	

7th April 1866, 7 o'clock A.M. Time Ball, 7m. 9s.

NOW READY,
No. VI. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

LIST OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS.
Punch in India and Fair Dhollerah.
"In Vino Veritas"—or, the Municipal Pulpit for the Conversion of all the Natives.
Widow Remarriage.
Sahib, I bring one Letter.
Trying to blow a Hare out of it.
The White Buck.
And several other illustrated letters.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN.
SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—The AMATEUR CONCERT to be given at the Town Hall by the Amateurs of the Cathedral Choir, assisted by other Ladies and Gentlemen, is unavoidably POSTPONED until SATURDAY next, the 14th instant.

The Tickets printed for WEDNESDAY will be available for SATURDAY.

Tickets to be had from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., or through Members of the Choir. Rs. 5, and Rs. 3 each. Concert to commence at a quarter to nine o'clock.

No. 2037 OF 1865-66.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—At the Meeting of the Senate on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4½ P. M., the following additional business will be brought forward:—

Recommended by the Syndicate.

1st. That in page 70 of the Un. Col. for 1865-66, Reg. 28, the words "morning of the second Monday" be replaced by the words "third Thursday."

2nd. That in page 88, Reg. 2, the word "three" be replaced by the words "in writing ten."

R. S. SINCLAIR, L.L.D., University Registrar.
Bombay, 9th April 1866.

No. 2021 OF 1865-66.

NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—SENATE.—A MEETING of the Senate (adjourned from the 5th) will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th April 1866, at 4½ P. M.

By Order,
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D., University Registrar.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 26	KURRACHEE	April 4
AGRA	April 3	LAHORE	Mar. 31
ALLAHABAD	April 4	LONDON	Mar. 19
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 24	MAURITIUS	Mar. 7
ALEXANDRIA	Mar 15	MADRAS	April 4
BANGALORE	April 4	MALTA	Mar. 8
CALCUTTA	April 3	MILTRE	April 3
CAPE	Feb. 13	OOTACAMUND	Mar. 29
CEYLON	Mar. 29	OUDH	Mar. 31
COCHIN	Mar 18	PENANG	Mar. 23
DELHI	April 3	PUNJAUB	Mar. 31
FRANCE	Mar. 4	SIAM	Mar. 20
HONGKONG	Mar. 15	SINGAPORE	Mar. 24

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1866.

THE new Secretary of State for India entered upon office under circumstances singularly advantageous to himself. It will be indeed strange if he does not succeed in making himself highly popular and winning a name as a successful administrator. Whatever he does it is all but impossible that he should be disliked as his predecessor was, and the exercise of a very moderate amount of tact and judgment is sure to be gratefully acknowledged. He can earn a good deal of gratitude and praise at a very cheap rate, and if he shakes off the narrow-minded and illiberal traditions that have for some time infested the India office, he will gain, and deserve immense popularity. The way is clear before him. In some cases great principles have after anxious deliberation been clearly established and laid down, so that it only remains for him to act on them. In others the fact that palpable injustice has been committed has been distinctly pointed out, and the remedies have been suggested. Where Sir Charles Wood got things into a mess, he was prevented by his obstinacy of temper and want of imagination from repairing the injustice he had done, and where he had really worked out a broad and important principle he had not the grasp of mind requisite to enable him to act on it, especially where it was opposed to the narrow policy he delighted in. Lord De Grey and Mr. Stansfeld take office unbiassed by traditions, and with Sir Charles Wood's errors unmistakeably marked out before their eyes. They have, therefore, a fair field before them, and it will be strange indeed if they are not more popular and successful than their predecessors.

The two questions connected with India requiring the most immediate attention on the part of the new Secretary of State are, we take it, the development of the resources of the country by means of increased expenditure in public works, and the devising of some means for abating the discontent and disgust now universally prevalent throughout the services.

With regard to the first a great obstacle has been cleared out of the path. A singular prejudice existed against raising loans for public works in this country, even for those of the most reproductive nature. Political economists have long ago declared that loans raised for such purposes are not only not opposed to, but actually enjoined by, the soundest principles of economy. The truth of the teaching was acknowledged on all sides, but every one seemed to think that there was something peculiar in the situation of India, which prevented the same principle from holding good here as in other places. At last the delusion has been got over, and, after much arguing and minute-writing, it has been asserted by the Supreme Government that the eyes of the authorities had at last been opened to what every one else saw years ago, and that loans may be raised for reproductive purposes without contravening principles either of finance, economy, or statesmanship. This view has been with equal solemnity endorsed by Sir Charles Wood, and it only remains for the successor of the latter to act on the opinions so laboriously elaborated and enunciated. Now that the absurd idea of constructing great public works out of current revenue has been exploded, there is nothing to prevent a statesman of even ordinary sagacity from introducing a new epoch, and rigorously setting to work schemes of improvement that will enormously increase the wealth of India, and at the same time make its revenue infinitely more elastic than it is at present. There is a magnificent field lying open, and labourers only require to beset to work at it. A large extension of the road system of this country and the institution of some good irrigation schemes would win for Lord De Grey a name that would not willingly be let die.

With regard to the second question we have adverted to—the discontent, namely, of the services—the new Secretary of State will not find the proper path to be pursued so distinctly marked out. There are many who, from ignorance or deliberate intention, will endeavour to throw dust into his eyes and prevent him from seeing the facts of the case. He will read Mr. Massey's Budget speech that India is much more appreciated and liked than it used to be, and he may overlook the fact that the very causes that make merchants like the country, render it less desirable for the services. A careful study, however, of the events of the last eight years will show him that the causes of complaint are not entirely imaginary. He will find that the services have borne the heat, and toil of the day, in conquering, administering, and saving India. This is acknowledged by all in most eulogistic terms. What is not so generally acknowledged, but what is equally true, is that the position of the services has deteriorated immensely of late years. Whenever a mad cry arose for saving at any price, the services suffered, their pay was diminished, and their prospects were narrowed to make up the deficit in the Indian Budget and appease the new bugbear. There were many glorious prizes to be obtained by an Indian career. There are but few now, and their value has been decreased. Not only has this been the case, but the pay of all classes of Government servants has been actually reduced, inasmuch as a fixed sum at the present day represents at least a fifth less purchasing power than the same nominal amount did ten or fifteen years ago. In addition a set of furlough regulations are in force which were meant for bygone days, and which effectually prevent all but the sick and affluent from ever visiting their native land. Thus impoverished in pocket, with darkened prospects, and hampered by out-of-date regulations, the services look hopefully to Lord De Grey. They seldom met with any but a cold and almost insulting reception from Sir Charles Wood, but they have some faint hope that

"Not Amarath an Amarath succeeds,"

and it rests with the new Secretary of State for India to show some liberality to men who have deserved well of their country, and to benefit India by giving her a cheerful and contented set of public servants, which at present she certainly has not got.

THE *Times of India* writes about a "European Colonization in India," and would gladly see the ill-conditioned Dorsetshire peasantry transferred to India. Our contemporary would freely thrust his hand into the Indian exchequer, and supply the pecuniary wants of the emigrants. It is proposed to get a number of the poor Dorsetshire peasantry to agree to come to India to settle in the "healthy places," to grant each of them "a free passage, seeds, agricultural implements, and so forth, and lend him a helping hand until he can make both ends meet and repay a portion or the whole of his advance," and also to give each settler 50 acres of land. Might we enquire of our contemporary the sum he would set apart for this unusual display of liberality? Does he propose to drain off the ill-conditioned peasantry of Britain by drawing them to the "healthy places" in India until all the eligible sites are filled? The *Times of India* indulges in political extravagance sometimes, but, if we were now called to speak for his character before a magistrate, we would be compelled to confess that we have never before discovered him to be so grievously in error as upon the present occasion.

Setting aside the political and financial absurdities involved in the free and easy dealing with the question of a European colonization of India by our contemporary, there are many important considerations that are less romantic and more real, as well as more practical, which deserve to be noticed, and we cannot do this without attempting to brush away the errors into which the *Times of India* has been led when writing upon the climate and productions of some of our hill stations.

The latter half of our contemporary's article treats of Maunder Deo, the favourite rendezvous of Colonel Phayre. The Colonel, it will be remembered, urged upon Government the advantages of establishing a colony of European residents of slender means on the hill, and of thus opening for them "an useful and suitable field of employment." This, thought the Colonel, would check a serious evil,—the evil of being "very badly off". Small farms and poultry-yards would, it was believed, produce a very fair profit, and the climate would enable the men to work out in the fields during the greater portion of the day. European pensioners were to fill the place of cottagers and small farmers in England. The picture is so pleasing to the *Times of India*, that our contemporary makes a long extract from Colonel Phayre's report, and then proposes the settlement at Maunder Deo of a number of Dorsetshire cottagers. But before we proceed to consider what would be the advantages and disadvantages of Maunder Deo and such like hill places to the Dorsetshire cottager, we would draw attention to these hill stations as a settlement for European pensioners of slender means as recommended by Colonel Phayre.

Colonel Phayre wrote up the unexampled virtues of Maunder Deo three years ago, and has since frequently descanted on its merits. But he has not yet secured a single convert. In other words, beyond first persuading himself, and then persuading Government, he has been unable to get any individual of either slender or substantial means to become a thriving cottager on the hill. There must be some reason for this. And if we can bring the test of experience to bear upon the question the reason may become apparent. The truth is that a European pensioner of slender means who was able to work could not provide himself with a house that would be a security from the weather. A dwelling with the smallest pretension to decency could not be erected on Maunder Deo for a less sum than 500 rupees. Timber, lime, tiles, fastenings, must all be brought from below, and labour is dear. A dwelling erected at a cost of 500 rupees would give less comfort and accommodation than an ordinary Indian cook-house. We have spoken of a dwelling that should give security from the weather, and this is most necessary, for it is not true, as represented, that the climate of the monsoon months is as dry and delightful as the climate of the Deccan plains. The rain-fall is threefold greater at Maunder Deo than in the Deccan plains, and the liquid element descends frequently in drizzling showers, and almost continuously in the form of dense fog. Rainy days without fog are almost unknown, and foggy days are more trying, both to the temper and constitution, than rainy days. The quality of the dwelling that is absolutely necessary in such a climate can only be costly, too costly to the man of slender means. This one difficulty the European pensioner is unable to overcome, but, if he could overcome it, there are others equally great that would beset his path. As a small farmer the purchase of land is impossible, 40, 50, and 100 rupees per acre is a common selling price; and as it is all Meerassee or proprietory, it is not in the power of Government to grant to European pensioners,—certainly not at Maunder Deo. But should a European pensioner be able to build himself a house and buy a sufficiency of land, it would cost him heavily to bring it under cultivation, and, having overcome this difficulty and gathered in his produce, he could not send it to any market within easy reach without incurring an amount of expense in the transit that would nearly equal the sum that could be realized by the sale. The hill men generally are unable to compete with the ryots of the plains in market produce. Potatoes may be profitably cultivated, but the European of slender means could not afford to sell in the same market as the native. The agricultural-cottager or the farm-cottager then could not begin life at Maunder Deo except he first laid out two or three thousand rupees on house, land, and improvements, and even then he could only sustain life by appealing to his pension. If he had a family his case would be deplorable. The European pensioner who possessed the means of beginning life at Maunder Deo, would refuse to spend his hard earnings on a desperate venture, and no pensioner of means has been found to try his fortune on the recommendation of Colonel Phayre at Maunder Deo. The pensioner without means would be sure to hold back if pressed to go to the hill; he could only seek his daily bread near the busy haunts of men, in a populous city or a military cantonment.

The Dorsetshire cottager would have the advantage of his agricultural training, and if his passage to India was paid by Government and he was supplied with land, seeds, and agricultural implements, as suggested by the *Times of India*, there remains the important consideration of native competition on the produce of the land. Coffee and tea, the best paying produce, can only be regarded as garden produce at Maunder Deo, for they require irrigation, and irrigation at Maunder Deo is unprofitably expensive. That twenty families of Dorsetshire unfortunates could maintain health and vigour at Maunder Deo if Government would pay heavily for their support is not doubtful; and we believe their families would retain as much if not more of the vigour of the parent stock than they would at Tasmania, but as it is never likely to become a question for the Indian Government, and can never be carried out at the expense of the State, we may dismiss the subject.

In considering the hill climates of India, the uninitiated, such as the *Times of India*, fall into the error of supposing that, because these climates are adapted to restore the vigour of health to the enfeebled Anglo-Indian with plenty of money in his pocket, therefore they must be best adapted for the poor European settler. Perhaps our practical remarks on Maunder Deo will enlighten our contemporary. Volumes have been written on the hill climates of India, and volumes on the possibility of colonizing India with Europeans. We could swamp our contemporary with quotations from the various authors who have set forth their opinions. We may name the following:—Dr. Chisholm, Dr. Hooker, *Calcutta Review*, Mr. Jeffreys, Sir Ranald Martin, *The Indian Field*, Dr. Backie, Mr. Twining, Dr. Webb, M. Conlomb, Dr. Mackinnon, Henry Marshall. Opinions of the powers of the European constitution to maintain health on the plains of India are fast changing ground. All, or nearly all, the authors we have named believed the race must die out. The duties and employments of civil life, and the rapid increase of the European population in India, are developing evidences of the truth that the race of Europeans engaged in healthy out-door occupation are less prone to disease than the race of desk-men and Government servants who lead sedentary lives, and, because less prone to disease, are more vigorous and healthy. If, therefore, a more healthy and vigorous race of Europeans is springing up in India in spite of the effects of uncleared jungle and a too much dreaded tropical sun, why should not the offspring of that race partake in some measure of the vigour and health of their progenitors, and why should not India be to a limited extent colonized by Europeans in another century?

We have been led deeper into the consideration of the question of a European colonization in India than we had intended to go. It is brimful of important observations and we cannot do justice to it without attempting a series of articles, for which we have neither the time nor the space, nor have our readers the patience to follow us if we would write them. We will now leave the subject until the *Times of India* in another fit of zeal for the interests of the Dorsetshire cottagers calls us to help our neighbour out of an ugly difficulty.

THE *Lahore Chronicle*:—It is asserted, on very good authority, that a Jihad or religious warfare has been declared by the King of Bokhara against the Russians. There can be little doubt that if the assertion be correct all the Mohammedans of Central Asia will join in it, and that the pretensions of Russia may meet with a temporary check even without our intervention. What the fate of the Russian Envoy at Bokhara is likely to be in the event of a fanatical outbreak we cannot venture to predict. It is probable that the capture of Khojund by the Russians excited the suspicions of the King, and made him break the agreement which had bound him to the Russian cause. The Bokhara ambassador, who is on his way to St. Petersburgh, will probably return without accomplishing his mission, and we may see a war in Central Asia, from whose issues may depend the question of Russian supremacy in those parts. At the same time it is certain that intimidation, bribery, promises of support to pretenders, and of patronage to the Musulman faith, have been most lavishly used by Russia in order to gain a large party over to her interests.

The consequence of this will probably be that even in a Jihad a considerable portion of the Mussulman population may be found to give only a lukewarm support to their more suspicious brethren, and Russia has almost anticipated success by taking every precaution which a complete knowledge of the affairs and resources of all her possible enemies could su

examinations, and to the courses of examination in Arts, Law, and Civil Engineering, and in the regulations respecting recent endowments to the University; with a list of the endowments and benefactions made since the last Convocation for conferring Degrees.

EXAMINATIONS.—At the Matriculation Examination which was held in November 1865, 282 candidates were examined, of whom 114 passed the examination. Of these 90 were Hindus, 18 Parsis, 2 Mahomedans, and 1 a Jew. The following information as to their places of education is collected from the candidates' own letters of application for permission to attend the examination:—From Poona High School, 25; from Elphinstone High School, 18; from Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay, 11; from Poona Free Church Mission Institution, 7; from Surat High School, 6; from Belgaum Sirdar's High School, 4; from Dhoolia High School, 4; from G. P. College (and formerly Ahmedabad High School), 4; from Ratnagiri High School, 3; from Ahmedabad High School, 2; from Bombay Proprietory School, 2; from Cowasjee Jehangier N. Z. Mudressa, 2; from Elphinstone College, 2; from Ahmedabad High School (and formerly G. P. College), 1; from Broach Government English School, 1; from Elphinstone College (and formerly Surat High School), 1; from Engineering College (and formerly Poona High School), 1; from Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay (and formerly Poona High School), 1; from ditto (and formerly Nassick English School), 1; from Grant College (and formerly Elphinstone Institution and College), 1; from General Assembly's Institution, 1; from Hydrabad High School, 1; from Poona College 1; from Poona College (and formerly Belgaum Sirdar's High School), 1; from Poona Vernacular College, 1; from Rutnagiri High School (and formerly Sawuntwadee English School), 1; and Private Tuition, 8.

There were 7 candidates for the first examination in Arts, of whom 26 passed the examination. Of these 13 were from Elphinstone College, 12 from Poona College, and 1 from the Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay; 18 being Hindus, 7 Parsees, and 1 a Sindhi.

For the examination of the Degree of B. A., there were 23 candidates, of whom 10 passed the examination. These were all placed in the second division of the successful candidates; 7 were from Elphinstone College, and 3 from Poona College; 8 being Hindus, 1 a Parsee, and one a Khoja Mahomedan.

At the examination for Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy two candidates from Elphinstone College were examined. The first, Mr. Framjee Eduljee Sohrabjee, was placed in the first class, and the other, Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi, B. A., being placed in the second class.

There were two Hindu candidates from Elphinstone College for the examination for the Degree of M. A. in English and Latin, of whom one passed the examination. There were three candidates at the examination for the Degree of M. A. in History and Philosophy, of whom two passed the examination. Of these one was from Elphinstone College, and the other from the Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay. They were both Hindus.

There were two candidates at the examination for the Degree of M.A. in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, of whom one passed the examination. He was a Hindoo from Poona College.

At the first examination in Law for the Degree of L. L. B. held by the University, two candidates from the Government Law School were examined; both of whom passed the examination, and were placed in the first division. They were Hindus.

There were 3 candidates at the examination for Honours in Law, who were placed in the first division at the examination for L. L. B., presented themselves at this examination for Honours in Law, the following subject, viz.:—"The Law of all Lands administered by the High Court in all its jurisdictions." Of these one Mahadev Govind Ranade, M. A., was placed by the Examiners in the first class, and the other Bala Mangesh Wagle, M. A., in the second class.

At the first L. M. examination there were 5 candidates from Grant Medical College, 4 of whom passed the examination, 3 being Portuguese, and 1 a Hindu, and 1 Mahomedan. These were placed in the first division and the fourth in the second division.

There was one candidate from Grant Medical College at the examination for the Degree of L. M. He passed the examination, and was placed in the first class. He was an Indo-Portuguese.

Two candidates presented themselves at the Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship Examination. The scholarship was awarded to Govind Ramchundra Bhagwat, B. A., and honourable mention was made by the Examiners of the answering of Bhaskar Pandurang Pandit, B. A.

UNIVERSITY MEETING.—During the past year the aggregate number of meetings of the University have been 54; of which 5 have been meetings of the Senate, 20 meetings of the Syndicate, 4 of the Faculty of Arts, 4 of the Faculty of Law, 4 of the Faculty of Medicine, and 6 of the Faculty of Civil Engineering; the remaining being meetings of the several Boards of Examiners and of the Board of Accounts.

ALTERATIONS IN THE BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS. An amended scheme of holding the examinations in the several Faculties has been recommended by the Syndicate to the Senate, and approved by the latter body, whereby all the examinations will be concluded before the annual meeting of the Senate, and an ample time to make the necessary arrangements for the conferring of the Degrees, which in future will take place on the second Tuesday in January.

Improvements in the regulations in History and some branches of Mathematics for the B. A. examination have received the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council, and some alterations in the subjects for the Honour Examination in Mathematics have been recently made by the Senate, and will be soon submitted for the approval of Government. Alterations in the regulations for conducting the ordinary and the honour examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws have been approved by the Senate, and will be soon submitted for the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council. A new set of regulations in Civil Engineering introducing the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering, and retaining that of Master of Civil Engineering, have been recommended to the Senate for adoption in the room of the regulations in Civil Engineering at present in force.

In connection with this subject, it may be mentioned that the Poona Engineering College has been added during the past year to the list of colleges recognized by the University.

A new set of regulations for the recognition of institutions in the different Faculties has been approved by the Senate, and will be submitted for the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

The regulations for the Bhugwandass Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships (to be afterwards mentioned) have received the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council, and will come into operation at the next Matriculation Examination.

Regulations have been drafted for the Jam Shri Vibhaje Scholarship, which will be shortly submitted for the approval of the Senate.

ENDOWMENTS AND BENEFACTIONS.—Shortly after the lamented death of the late Hon'ble Jugonnath Sunkersett, who was an original Fellow of this University, his son, Shrinivas Jugonnath Sunkersett, Esquire, "wishing to perpetuate in the University the memory of the interest taken by his revered father during the forty-five years in the cause of education in the Presidency, and of his attachment to the sacred language of India," offered for the acceptance of the Senate six Sanskrit Scholarships, three of the value of Rs. 25, and three of Rs. 20 a month, one of each kind to be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination, and to be tenable for three years in a College in Bombay recognized by the University.

At the annual meeting of the Senate held on the 18th December, 1865, it was resloved:—"That the liberal benefaction of Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., be accepted, with the grateful remembrance by the University of the many and important services rendered by his honoured father to the cause of both elementary and advanced education in Western India, during his long and useful career as a citizen of Bombay."

His Highness the Jam of Nowanuggur, being "desirous of encouraging English education in Kattiawar," lately offered to the University the sum of Rs. 4,500 for the founding of a scholarship tenable by a native of Kattiawar for two years in an institution recognized by the University.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 5th April 1866, it was resolved:—"That the handsome benefaction of His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhajee of Nowanuggur be accepted with the best thanks of the University."

Two sets of the Greek and Latin authors—the one of the "Regent's" Classics, the other of the edition of Tauchnitz, and formerly belonging to the late Dr. Hawtrey, have been generously offered for the acceptance of the Senate by T. Chisholm Anstey, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; and at a meeting of the Senate held on the 5th April 1866, it was resolved:—"That Mr. Anstey's handsome gift be accepted with the best thanks of the University."

The Syndicate regrets that some of the University endowments have remained inoperative:—

1st. The Mungaldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship, which is still unapplied for.

2nd. The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal, for which there have been as yet no competitors.

3rd. The Homejee Cursetjee Prize, which has this year been unawarded, owing to the inferior quality of the poems sent in.

Designs for the University buildings have recently arrived from England. No time will be lost in carrying out the intentions of the donors as far as the means at the disposal of the University will allow.

The Syndicate cannot conclude this report without an expression of feelings of sincere sorrow at the death of the late Chancellor, the Hon'ble A. Kinloch Forbes, after a brief tenure of office, during which his refined accomplishments and judicial equability of mind endeared him to the University.

The Chancellor then said:—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen of the Senate,—I believe we are all of one opinion that the time has now come when it is no longer necessary for any one speaking from this chair to discuss points of merely speculative and theoretical interest, since the actual working of the University and the practical details of its management afford ample grounds for consideration at the great meeting of the University when we count up our gains and losses of the bygone year, and receive from it the practical determination that the result shall influence our action for the future.

There appears from the report which has just been read by the Registrar to have been a moderate, steady, and satisfactory amount of progress achieved during the year. There has been an increase in the number of students matriculated. There were 282 candidates, of whom 114 passed this year against 241 candidates, of whom 109 passed last year. In this respect the only noticeable feature is the great increase this year in the number passed for matriculation by the Poona High School and the Free General Assembly's Institution, and the large number of institutions which have lately sent up one or more successful candidates. This is satisfactory progress when we remember how lately the Elphinstone College and School were almost the only institutions which educated up to the matriculation standard. I am especially glad to welcome two distinguished students of the University as the first to take the Degree of Bachelor of Laws. I, on a former occasion, referred to the great value of the strict and regular study of theoretical law to the educated youth of India, and of the great practical importance to the country of a body of students who should add a sound theoretical knowledge of law to a good general education. I trust the time is not far distant when Government, and those who have the task of testing the claims of candidates for admission to the native Bar, and of selecting Judges to sit on the native Bench, will be able to substitute the University stamp of merit and qualification for the present imperfect departmental tests and examinations. I am also glad to see the Bhagwandass Sanskrit Scholarship awarded to a worthy candidate. I trust the day is not far distant when we shall find the Parsees of this University devoting to the study of their ancient and sacred languages some such attention as their learned Hindoo brethren devote to Sanskrit. The two fields of study have much in common, and though we may not hope to recover from the lost treasures of ancient Persian and Assyrian literature anything approaching in quantity or value to the stores of Sanskrit learning, yet there is enough to be done to fire the ambition of scholars who trace the history of their race and faith back to the early days of Persia and Assyria.

In speaking of the year's progress I used advisedly the words "moderate and satisfactory," but I would not have it supposed, because I use no stronger terms, that I doubted the progress being quite as great and rapid as is consistent with permanence and healthy growth. Whatever doubt may formerly have been felt on the subject, it is now beyond question that this University has taken deep root among the institutions of Western India, that the rising generation of educated natives is deeply impressed with an enthusiastic desire to obtain the benefits of University education and the honours which the University can bestow; and our danger is now, not that the University should languish as an exotic unsuited for this soil and climate, but that its too luxuriant growth should make too rapid a display of flowers and leaves, while it fails to bring much valuable fruit to perfection. I believe that, for some time to come, our main difficulty will be to maintain the high standard of University learning, and to discourage all attempts, by lowering that general standard, to increase immediate and apparent results without corresponding security for the completeness of the work done. And this brings me to notice a discussion in which we have all lately taken an interest regarding the University standards as applied to Oriental learning. It was maintained with great ability by one of our most valued Fellows, of whose claim for respect on account of his great and varied learning we cannot speak too highly, that there was something defective in out University system, because we did not educate Sanskrit scholars up to the standards of the old Shastrees; and some fear was expressed at a supposed intention to substitute a comparatively easy classical language like Latin for the venerable mother of Indian tongues.

The answer to the first objection is that, in the words which I have heard used by our learned Vice-Chancellor, the object of this University, as in England, is to establish a standard for the education of men—not as mere means of teaching science. I trust that the two objects are not entirely incompatible. I look to this University as a great means of arresting the lamentable decline in the knowledge of the ancient languages of India, and I trust that there are pupils of this University who will rival the profound learning of the Shastrees of old, but let us ever remember our primary object is to educate men, men fitted for every walk of life in which high education is needed, complete as far as the University can make them in every moral and intellectual faculty, and not to produce prodigies of learning in one particular branch, the especial cultivation of which renders them necessarily defective in general adaptation to the business of the world. So with the study of Latin. No one, I hope, would ever dream of comparing it as a language in completeness, in copiousness, or in all that constitutes the perfection of language, with Sanskrit; but while there is a large number of Indian youth to whom the study of Sanskrit is natural as the classical language of their country and mother tongue, there are many for whom it has no special interest when compared with a language like Latin, which has for centuries been the classic language of all the great nations of Europe. There are, I trust, many students in this University who will find in the study of Latin all the benefit that has been experienced by the great students of Europe for the last eighteen centuries; but it is no part of our object to purchase this benefit by the sacrifice of aught that is worthy in the Sanskrit.

In reviewing our losses and our gains during the past year, there is nothing of more permanent interest than the fluctuations of the governing body of Fellows. It is a necessity of our position that every year should give us cause to note the loss of several who at our previous meeting were active and matured members of the University; some removed by death, some by the inevitable fluctuations of the public service, or by change of residence. We have sometimes the pleasure, as in the case of my honoured colleague, to welcome back to the body of resident and active Fellows those who had taken a prominent share in the labours of the University in its earlier years, and who while absent from among us have borne an honourable and distinguished share in the government of sister institutions in other parts of India. And, in all cases, we have done our best to supply by fresh additions to the number of Fellows those losses during the past twelve months; and by adding the names of discreet and learned men, fitted by their ability, learning, and influence to give weight to the deliberations and action of the Senate, we have been able to make up as far as possible for the injuries inflicted on us by time. But there are some losses which we cannot hope to replace. The report which the Registrar has read alludes in fitting terms to the loss of our late Vice-Chancellor (Mr. Kinloch Forbes), and he could have no more fitting eulogy, than the sorrow thus expressed, of the Senate over which he presided; but I may be indeed if I point the late Mr. Kinloch Forbes out to those of my own countrymen who desire to aid in the great work of the University, as a model for the spirit in which they have in this case to do. It was not his intellectual ability, great as that was, nor his learning and accomplishments, though we know them to have been profound and varied; but it was his union of English love of liberty with such singular modesty, was his great characteristic, which gave him such a hold on the sympathy of all with whom he came in contact, and which was the great secret of his power. There is another name which we miss from this year's roll of Fellows, and which we could ill spare. I have elsewhere had opportunities of expressing the obligations of Government to the late Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett in his general character as a public citizen, and I would now but allude to his loss as one of the earliest, ablest, and most consistent friends of native education in this Presidency, and one whom I would hold up to my young native friends as an excellent example of what an educated Hindoo gentleman in the present day may achieve,—always cautiously and wisely progressive, liberal as well as conservative, careful of the wants and wishes of his own community, yet never unmindful of the claims of humanity and of the common weal. Sir, that even without the appropriate movement to his memory which the Registrar's report records, the name of such a man will not easily pass from our remembrance. I sphasize.

The proceedings then terminated.

FORT POLICE COURT.—9TH APRIL.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

STEALING A COW.—Rama Babajee was charged with stealing a cow, worth ten rupees, the property of one Chimnajee Ragoobhoy. The evidence before the Court was that complainant's factory was burnt, that His Worship convicted the offender, and being a reputed rogue, sentenced him to receive twenty stripes.

FRENCH LEAVE.—Two seamen of the British ship *Archus* by name John Brown and Peter Perden, were respectively charged with being absent without leave from the said ship.

Mr. George Hopkins, master of the ship *Archus*, admitted having given the prisoners leave on Saturday after breakfast, at half-past 9 A. M., with strict orders to return to the ship on board in twenty four hours. On their not returning witness gave information to the police, and Mr. Lester, water police constable, apprehended the prisoners at 2 P. M. of the day on which he received the information.

The prisoners had nothing to urge in defence. His Worship sentenced each to be imprisoned for two days in the House of Correction with hard labour.

THEFT.—Govind Balla, ghorawalla in the employ o Colonel Twentyman, was charged at the instance of Mr A. W. Lancaster, with stealing a fowl, worth four annas.

The prisoner was sent to the House of Correction for eight days with hard labour.

THEFT.—A Portuguese named Martin Pinto was placed at the bar yesterday, for stealing a silver watch with gold chain, of the aggregate value of Rs. 45, the property of Ramchand Dary, lately employed in the Sudder Adawlut. It appears that on Sunday night last complainant went to take a walk on the Esplanade Road and returned home between 11 and 12 o'clock. He reclined on a bench in the verandah, smoking. At that time the watch and chain were in the pocket of his trousers. The prisoner came up and at once snatched the watch from his pocket and ran away. Witness followed him and the prisoner was apprehended.

The prisoner had nothing to urge in defence. His Worship convicted the prisoners of the charge, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for three months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

REFUSING DUTY.—Thomas Tipper and Benjamin Williams, seamen of the British ship *Wilfred*, were charged with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands, in refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

It appears that the prisoners were brought on board from jail on Sunday last. They were ordered to do their duty, which they refused.

His Worship advised them to go on board, and on their expressing their unwillingness to do so, they were sent to the House of Correction for four weeks with hard labour.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—9TH APRIL.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

TRESPASS.—Abdoola Mahomed Jaffer, Goosool Noorkha and Hussan Ahmed were charged with wilfully trespassing on the Government ground close to the wall of the House of Correction at noon on Sunday last, without lawful excuse. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Michael Phelan, a warden in the House of Correction, that, while he was in the yard of the prison, he heard some stones thrown in from outside, and that, on running out, he saw the defendants close under the wall. He found in their possession dates, pansuparee, and other things, which he had reason to believe were intended to be thrown into the prison. When placed before the Superintendent, they acknowledged their offence and asked to be forgiven.

His Worship convicted the defendants, and fined them Rs. 10 each.

NOVEL USE OF A FLYING PAN.—Motee Roopa was charged with assaulting Gamoo Khundoo, on Sunday last, in the Bhendy Bazaar.

The complainant, a cart-driver, was at Mahalaxmee on Sunday afternoon with his hackery, and went to light his cheroot. This incensed the prisoner's wife, who came out and slapped him in the face. The complainant remonstrated, and retaliated on receiving another blow, upon which the defendant ran out of the shop and struck the complainant upon the head with the frying pan before the Court. His head was wounded and bled. A policeman arrested the defendant, and sent complainant to the Jamsetjee hospital, where his wound was dressed.

His Worship found the defendant guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for one month.

AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE.—Kaka Goorocdutta was charged by Thakoo Cania, policeman No. 177, with having in his possession in his shop on the Khuradwaddy road on Sunday last, a pair of false scales, he being a retail dealer in brass pots. His Worship had the scales examined in Court, and they were found to be correct. The defendant was accordingly discharged.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1866.

Eighteenth Day, Monday, 9th April.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

His Lordship having taken his seat on the Bench, the following cases were tried before a common jury:—

THEFT.—John Daley, John Thomas Wright, and Samuel Bowen, were charged with the thefts and receiving a gold enamelled watch and the case of a musical box. The first prisoner pleaded guilty, and the other two not guilty. By ramjee Hormusjee, watchmaker and musical instrument dealer and repairer, of Medow Street, about ten months after the commencement of January, which he received, he made an examination of certain articles in his shop one morning last month, when he missed therefrom a gold Geneva enamelled watch of the estimated value of Rs. 125, and also the case of a musical box valued at Rs. 200. Both these articles he left with prosecutor for the purpose of being repaired. He had since seen the latter article in the possession Mr. Inspector Ross, but the watch had not been recovered.

From the evidence of other witnesses it appeared that the two prisoners went to the prosecutor's shop on the 17th March, shortly before 6 o'clock, just as the place was about to be closed for the night. One of the prisoners was observed to take out and examine some watches from a glass case, but so far as the servant of the prosecutor knew they were returned. After some conversation one of the prisoners left, and immediately afterwards the case of the musical box was missed. The prisoner, who had gone away, was observed to be near the box just before. The man ran out to look after the prisoner, leaving the other two prisoners in the shop. From information which he received he went to the sergeant of the Castle guard with Mr. Ross, when one of the prisoners was produced and also the musical box case. On returning to the shop he found that the other two prisoners had left. He then shut up the shop and took the box containing the watches to his master's house. On the following morning the Geneva watch was found to be missing. He did not remember seeing the watch in question, since the morning of the day on which the prisoners were in the shop in the evening.

His Lordship here stopped the case, and told the jury that the case against the two prisoners could not be carried any further, as neither of the witnesses could speak as to seeing the watch in question, after the morning on which the prisoners were seen in the shop on the evening in question.

The jury then forthwith acquitted the prisoners, who were accordingly discharged. The prisoner Daley, who had pleaded guilty, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Shaik Oosman Shaik Baba pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with housebreaking and theft.

From the evidence adduced, it appears that the prisoner and his brother lived in two different rooms in the same chawl at Nagpada. During the night of the 7th of February, and the morning of the 8th, the room of the prosecutor had been entered from a loft common to all the lodgers, and a box fastened with a padlock had been opened. Within the box was an earthen jar containing Rs. 300 in cash, and also Rs. 300 in currency notes, and a pair of silver anklets worth Rs. 100. At 1 o'clock on the following morning, the whole of the contents were found to have been abstracted. Information was given to the police, and on the prosecutor going with them to the house of a prostitute in the Bhendy Bazaar road kept by the prisoner, found the prisoner there with several prostitutes and other men. The prisoner was then arrested. A handkerchief was found in his hand, in which were tied up Rs. 200 in silver and the pair of silver anklets produced. The jar produced was also found in the same house. On the next day, two currency notes for Rs. 100 each and one for Rs. 20 were found with a Marwaree, with whom the prisoner had deposited them. The property in question belonged to the prosecutor's brother-in-law, who had left them in his custody while he was away at Poona.

The prisoner cross-examined the prosecutor at some length, and elicited that there had been a family dispute between them in regard to certain property left by their deceased father. The household property was sold, and the proceeds divided among the family, the prosecutor and prisoner receiving Rs. 600 each as their share. The money, however, of the prisoner's share of this money had been placed in the hands of his brother-in-law, and kept by him for prisoner, or that it was the same as he was now charged with stealing.

Syed Hussan, brother-in-law of the prosecutor and prisoner, corroborated the statement of the prosecutor as to his having deposited the property in question with the first witness.

This witness was also subjected to a lengthened cross-examination by the prisoner, when he said that he was present at the time when prisoner and his brother quarrelled about Rs. 300. Witness admitted that he was a Syed, a descendant of the Prophet, and yet he would solemnly swear that the property before the Court, which the prisoner was charged with stealing, was his (witness's) own.

Noor Boux, a diminutive Mahomedan female, residing in the Bhendy Bazaar road, stated that the prisoner came to her house on the morning in question about 4 o'clock, bringing with him a bundle. He was there arrested by the police, when the property in the bundle was given up and also Rs. 14 which he had given to her.

Pragjee Kana stated that the prisoner came to his shop about 11 o'clock, on the night of the 7th February last, and redeemed a cap which he had pledged with him, and at the same time deposited with witness three notes, two for Rs. 100 each, and one for Rs. 20. He said that a Hajji had given them to him on the 6th of the same month the prisoner came again, when he was accompanied by a havildar of police, and at his request the notes were given up to the policeman.

Mr. Lapenny, magistrate of police, stated that the prisoner was before him on the 10th February last, on which day he was committed on the present charge. On that occasion he received the usual caution, when he said that he took the property because he had a quarrel with his brother.

Sooltan Ali, police havildar, proved having taken the prisoner into custody and to the production of the property as previously described by other witnesses.

Prisoner in defence said that, on the death of his father, Rs. 500 came to him, with which his sister wanted him to pay his father's debts. He quarrelled with his brother about the proceeds of the property, and after the sale of the house, he deposited his share with any one who would give him interest for it. He was not asked his brother for the money, but he did not get it until he quarrelled with him, and as it was too late, 11 o'clock at night, to go by train, he went to the woman's house. His brother tracked him there, where he was arrested and the money taken possession of. He was taken before the European constable whom he told that the charge was brought against him out of enmity. The havildar offered to make him the prosecutor's servant to give him bail.

The jury, without troubling His Lordship to sum up returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner of theft and receiving stolen property. The Court sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment in the Bombay jail.

SENTENCE.—Bhugwan Munsook, who had pleaded guilty of theft and receiving stolen property on Saturday last, was brought up for judgment, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

ATTEMPTING TO COMMIT MURDER.—A young native woman named Sooba was charged on an indictment with having attempted to commit murder on her husband, Deomata Rammatta, by administering pounded glass to him, and on other counts with intent to do him some bodily harm and voluntarily causing hurt.

She pleaded not guilty.

The prosecutor stated that he was a drummer in the 21st Native Infantry. He was married to the prisoner about twelve years ago, when they were both very young. She was now about 14 or 15. She was in the habit of running away to her father's because she did not like to live with him. The last time she ran away was on the 5th March, and when he found her he brought her back again. On the following morning, when he went to take his breakfast with her, she told the prisoner to bring their breakfast, whereupon she brought in some cooked rice, bajre bread, dholl, and fried fish. Prosecutor and his brother then sat down to their meal, and soon after the latter had commenced to eat he complained of a feel something gritty in the bread." Witness said to him: "the corn was ground on the floor, and some dust perhaps as got into it; do not be so particular." After his brother went away, prosecutor continued eating and finished up all the food before him, and when that was done, he told the prisoner to bring him some more, whereupon she brought in some more dholl and rice in a large pot, instead of in a smaller metal vessel as usual. She turned to go with the ladle. After a few monthfuls he found a small bit of glass in the food. This aroused his suspicion, and he got up and asked his wife about it, but she said she knew nothing about it. He searched about and found some small bits of glass near where he had been taking his meal on the floor. On examining the pot in which the rice had been cooked could find nothing in it, but on looking at a small copper pot found some dholl and a small quantity of pounded glass in it. Went to the havildar, and told him something and brought him to his hut. In the meantime had locked up his wife. When they came back the havildar examined the cup. Soon after that he felt giddy and began to vomit. The havildar took him to the subadar major, who ordered him to be taken to the hospital, where he became worse, and in consequence of the medicine given to him he became insensible. The packets produced contained dirt and pieces of pounded glass, picked up at the time from the floor at the time in question.

Shaik Esoob, havildar in the same regiment as the prosecutor, stated that, on the morning in question, he went with the prosecutor to his house where he saw some chatties and pots; in a copper pot he saw some dholl in which there was some pounded green glass, apparently fragments of bangles. In an earthen pot was some cooked dholl, with glass of a similar description in it. In a stone mortar he also found some more pounded glass; another earthen pot had also some pounded glass in it.

Balmatta Rammatta, brother to the prosecutor, a private in the regiment, took his breakfast with his brother on the morning of the 6th March. Corroborated the statement of his brother as to the food being brought, and to its appearing to him to be gritty. He added that after he left and went on duty he was also sick.

Another sepoy, who was left in charge of the prisoner and the cooking utensils, proved that they had not been touched while in witness's charge, and that they were in his charge. He afterwards took them to the quarter guard, and made them over to the havildar by order of his commanding officer.

Mahomed Khan Meya Khan, Subadar Major 21st Regiment, deposed that the prosecutor was brought to him in the manner previously described, and to his being sent to hospital, where he afterwards saw the Adjutant and Dr. Nicholson. He was then ordered to search the house and take the woman into custody. He did so, and found in the house some pounded glass lying on the ground and also in the vessels produced. By order of the Adjutant, the prisoner and the vessels were made over to the custody of Mr. Chapman, European Constable.

Azeem Khan, Hospital Assistant to the regiment, remembered that on the 6th March prosecutor came to the hospital and complained of pains in the stomach and general uneasiness. He vomited once. Thought him an emetic, when he noticed that he brought up some small grains of pounded glass, such as that produced before the Court. When Dr. Nicolson came he gave him a second emetic, which made him vomit again into a china vessel which he took away.

Dr. Nicolson, Surgeon 21st Native Infantry, states that the prosecutor was brought to the hospital, and when he saw him he was complaining of sickness, and was suffering from the effects of the emetic which had been administered to him by the assistant. On examining the matter, he found a good deal of powdered glass. Then had clean vessels put before him, when he vomited again about a dozen times. Was with him for about two hours. Noticed pounded glass in the fresh matter, a few grains. It appeared to be of a greenish colour. The probable effect of taking such glass into the stomach would cause immediate sickness, and if allowed to remain there would be of very serious consequence. It produces irritation, and a few particles if allowed to remain might cause ulceration and produce fatal results; and although it would act in some respects as an emetic, some might remain and have resulted seriously. He had now completely recovered, owing to the manner in which he had been treated. It (the glass) was not considered by medical men to be a poison, but a mechanical irritant, and a very deleterious substance when taken into the stomach.

The prisoner had nothing to say in her defence.

His Lordship then proceeded to sum up, and after stating the law on the case, said that the second count did not come within the meaning of the section in the code. It would be for the jury to say whether she intended to kill him or to do him grievous hurt.

The jury retired, and after being out of Court for about twenty minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, on the third charge, of voluntarily causing hurt. His Lordship sentenced her to suffer three years' rigorous imprisonment in Bombay jail.

THEFT.—Esoo Rama pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with theft of certain gold and silver ornaments, &c., and money in cash, the property of his master, Hurry Banjee, by whom he was employed in his warehouse as a coolie on the 6th March last. On the following morning at 2 o'clock the police sepoy on duty saw the prisoner with a bundle under his arm, and on asking him what he had got, he said wages. The bundle was searched when the articles produced were found in it, and in a bag in his pocket were found a number of rupees. The prisoner told them that he had committed a theft, and therefore took the police to the warehouse of the prosecutor, which they found unfastened. Another man was discovered asleep there, and upon his being awakened it was ascertained that some boxes had been opened and their contents abstracted. When the prosecutor came in the prisoner again confessed that he had stolen the property.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and His Lordship sentenced him to twelve months rigorous imprisonment.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Monday, 9th April, 1866.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

Sudanund Balcrustna and another vs. *Henry Rogers and C. C. Penney.*

THIS was an application for an injunction with respect to certain goods and documents upon which monies had, according to the plaint, been improperly advanced by the defendants out of a sum of a lakh of rupees, which the plaintiffs had handed to them to be set apart as a trust fund for a specific purpose.

The Hon'ble Mr. White appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Mayhew for the first, and Mr. Howard for the second defendant.

We have already published the substance of the affidavits made on both sides.

His Lordship now gave his decision, beginning by observing that the first point was whether the suit was well constituted. It appeared to him from the affidavits to be perfectly clear that the plaintiffs in point of law must be taken to have dealt with what was, so far as the public was concerned, the firm of Macindoe, Rogers & Co. On the 6th of March last, an advertisement was published stating that there had been a secret dissolution of the defendants' partnership on and from the 31st August last year. But of course the plaintiffs could not be affected by that secret dissolution. It appeared to him quite clear, that the plaintiffs considered they were dealing with the firm of Macindoe, Rogers & Co. The second point was, what was the nature of the loan? And as to that, it appeared to him perfectly clear that this was a loan of one lakh specially appropriated to a specific purpose—viz., to answer redrafts. It was a loan which by the agreement was to be kept in separate account as deposit for the sole purpose of answering redrafts. It was to bear interest at 9 per cent; and it was thought from that circumstance that it could only be regarded as a loan between the firm and its brokers. But that supposition was plainly at variance with the words of the agreement, which stated the specific purpose of the loan, and that it was to be kept in separate account as deposit. The next point was this—and it was abundantly clear upon the best evidence, the evidence of Mr. Charles Campbell Penney of his self—that, in breach of his duty as trustee (for he was certainly constituted trustee, the plaintiffs having advanced this money on condition of its being placed in separate account as deposit and used only for the purposes specified), Mr. Charles Campbell Penney in the first place failed to deposit the money in separate account, but deposited it in a floating general deposit account of Macindoe, Rogers and Co., with the Agra and Masterman's Bank, mixing it up, therefore, with the ordinary monies of the firm; and, secondly, in point of breach of trust, he appropriated the money to certain purposes different from those to which by the agreement it ought to have been devoted: he appropriated it to the purpose of purchasing various goods and documents described in the affidavits before the Court. That being so, there arose the fourth point, which was perfectly clear upon all principles of equity—viz., that the general body of creditors could not possibly avail themselves of a breach of trust committed by their debtor, to the prejudice of a special creditor such as the plaintiffs in this case were. Well, the next question was—aye or no, could this money be followed? It appeared to him quite clear, as a point of law, that the proceeds of this fund could be followed for the purposes of satisfying this claim of the special creditors. Mr. Campbell Penney stated that he was unable to say how much of his own monies and how much of the monies of the fund he appropriated to the purposes of securing the goods and documents in question; but here again he (His Lordship) thought it was perfectly clear, in a case like this where a breach of trust had been committed, that the whole of the property purchased partly by the proceeds of the trust fund, and partly by other funds, should be taken as having been purchased by the monies of the trust fund, which should have been specifically appropriated; and such being the case, the whole of the property which was the subject of the present rule could, in his opinion, be followed for the purpose of securing to the plaintiffs the money they had advanced for a specific purpose—which specific purpose was impressed in the strictest manner by Mr. Charles Campbell Penney. So far the principles of the case were quite clear, and the only difficulty remaining was as to whether the plaintiffs could by any form of injunction which could now be framed, obtain the relief they claimed. It appeared to him that, the goods in question being mercantile property, it was very desirable that some one should be appointed to receive it and deal with it, if occasion should arise, paying the proceeds into a fund in the Court. Mr. Arthur Hamilton, for instance, who was acting with Mr. Rogers as liquidator of the estate, might not be an improper party—by consent of course—to name for the purpose of realising the value of the goods and paying the proceeds into Court from time to time, or the Official Assignee might be appointed for the purpose.

Mr. White thought Mr. Gamble would be a suitable person.

Mr. Howard agreed.

Mr. Mayhew doubted whether under the plaint His Lordship could appoint a receiver.

His Lordship referred to the 92nd sec. of the Code to show that the Court had the power to make such an order.

Mr. White remarked that the whole difficulty would be got over by the appointment of Mr. Gamble as receiver.

His Lordship—It is not a decision of the suit, however, the suit still goes on.

The Court having drawn up an order for an injunction as craved in the plaint,

Mr. White supposed the operation of the order would be that the documents and goods would be handed over to Mr. Gamble to realise?

His Lordship—Yes.

Mr. Howard said he was now informed by his client (Mr. Penney) that some of the documents had been sent to Calcutta, and that in that remanent in his hands were given up to the liquidators before notice of this motion was given.

Mr. White said there was nothing to that effect in Mr. Penney's affidavit, and he thought it most improper on the part of that defendant to keep the Court in ignorance of the fact up to this moment. Mr. Penney was in Court all the time the motion was going on, and not even then made any representation on the subject to his learned friend.

His Lordship had certainly understood that the goods and documents were still in the custody of the second defendant.

Mr. White read the statement from the affidavit of the plaintiffs, to the effect that in their belief the goods and documents were in the possession or power of the defendants. That had never been denied, and they were entitled to assume from the affidavits that it was the case.

His Lordship could not alter his order upon any allegation made at the last moment in this manner.

The Court then made the injunction order, appointing Mr. Gamble as receiver, and reserving the question of costs.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—9TH APRIL.

(BEFORE J. F. HOPE, ESQ., FIRST JUDGE.)

Dumalee Motee vs. *Dampee Sungjee.*

Mr. Prescot appeared for the plaintiff.

Dr. Reid, with Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, pleader, for the defendant.

This action was brought to recover Rs. 717, for monies due to the plaintiff, being the purchase money of five shares in the Bhattia Financial Association, Limited, purchased by the defendant under an agreement dated the 17th December 1864, deliverable on the 1st June 1865, with interest from the latter date. The agreement stated that the defendant was at liberty to demand the shares any day before the 1st June 1865; and that, in the event of his not taking delivery before that date, he was to take a receipt for the five shares on paying to the plaintiff, on that date, the amount of the calls and premium at 21 per cent. Each share was of the value of Rs. 400; and a first call of Rs. 50 per share had been paid.

For the defendant the pleas put in were that the agreement was insufficiently stamped, and that it was a wagering contract.

Vunmallee Motee, the plaintiff, said—I remember having made an agreement for the sale of five shares in the Bhattia Financial Association on the 17th December 1864, to the defendant, through Hurrukjee Bhimjee, broker. Nuthoo Lowjee wrote the agreement. I purchased shares on the same day that I made the agreement through the broker, Vunmalee Javer. The transfer books were not open. I showed the receipts to the defendant on the 1st June, the date. I sent my man Hurjeevun, who returned at 8.30. A. M., and I went at 10.30 or 11 o'clock. I told defendant that the time had expired, and that he ought to take delivery of the shares. He said he would wait ten days longer. The shares were then at a discount. There was no one with me. I have made entries of the transaction in my books. (Reads the entry.)

By Dr. Reid—It was not a wagering contract. I paid money to the broker on the 17th, the whole amount of the call and the premium. I sold and I purchased. I purchased for cash, and I sold for future delivery. According to the agreement, defendant was entitled to the shares on the 1st June. I sold the shares at 11 A. M., and I purchased the same number at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Dr. Reid contended that the plaintiff put himself out of Court by his admission that he had no shares, for about ten hours after the execution of the agreement, under which the

indulged in, and the reiterated demands it has made for a searching and wholesale examination. It is singular, to say the least of it, that none of the other papers have agitated a subject of such general interest, but so it has been. The enquiry above alluded to is the thin end of the wedge for I am very much afraid it will reveal a laxity of system reflecting great discredit on the officials attached to the railway. When Mr. Noble Taylor made his investigation, about a couple of years or so ago, he showed by his printed report that there were immense sums standing unaudited in the account, and that vast sums had been expended without any sanction or authority previously obtained. It remains to be seen whether these balances have been removed, or whether, as I believe to be the case, they have been allowed, in some directions, to swell and increase. In this particular matter of the Calcutta Transport Association a good deal of painful mystery has been observed, and there are facts connected with it which stand sorely in need of explanation. Some of these are in my possession, but before I place them before the public I will wait for Messrs. Luard and Roberts' report, as I am pretty sure that those gentlemen will have to discharge that duty for me. I believe Mr. Sutherland, the Auditor at Allahabad, will be able to give a great deal of information; at least his official position as auditor cannot but have made him familiar with the story of this curious debt of the Calcutta Transport Association. This investigation will also reveal the fact that some other Joint Stock Companies are pretty heavily indebted to the E. I. Railway, and the reasons why and wherefore. Mr. George Kellner's report on the working of railways in the Presidencies will be given, I fancy, before long to the public, and, if all tales be true, he has been least complimentary to the E. I. Railway. I do not see how he could have done otherwise.

The "Small Cause Court Scandal" has not yet come to an end. Mr. Justice Norman has decided that Mr. Tucker, the late Clerk, be called upon to show cause why he should not be made to answer the charges that have been preferred against him, whilst the Deputy Clerk has already been before the Magistrates to answer for having attempted to induce a bailiff to "swerve from the path of rectitude"! The charges against the first offender are many, but all of them are pretty nearly of the same caste. The man who has dragged him down from his pleasant position is one whom Mr. Tucker punished with dismissal; although he, Mr. Tucker know that the man was well acquainted with all the secrets of his prison-house. Indeed, if half of what has been alleged be true, Mr. Tucker would appear to have acted with that recklessness which characterises the proceedings of those to whom the *prius demeulat* adage alludes. He is, or was lately, in Chandernagore, where, if he is guilty yet wise, he will remain, since the expiry of the extradition treaty bedges him round with something stronger than redoubts and batteries. His return to Calcutta can only be attended with much pain and discredit, for even if I assume his perfect innocence of all the faults and offences attributed to him, he is so terribly involved that his restoration won't be of much use to him. His appointment has not yet been filled up, and if I were to chronicle all the reports that are flying about concerning it, you would fancy the Viceroyalty itself was vacant. But whilst the Lieutenant Governor has shown great zeal for the purification of the Small Cause Court, I wish he would turn less attention to the office of the Municipal Commissioners, as I have no doubt that he will find enough in those to occupy another Judge of the High Court. And if he would only travel a little farther, and take the Calcutta Custom House in hand, he will find a perfect Augean stable. Complaints on the part of merchants are loud and bitter against the knavery to be found in that department, and it is really greatly to be desired that Mr. Beadon should apply the pickaxe and shovel in that direction. Talking of the Custom House puts me in mind of the Preventive service. The condition of the gentlemen belonging to it has at no time been a pleasant one, and now, with the terrible rise in the prices of all things, it is quite peaceful. They have a very excellent and considerate superior in Mr. Crawford, the Collector, whose attention was drawn to the subject by a leader in the *Harkaru*. He directed the service to send up two officers from each grade as a deputation to wait upon him, and explain the circumstances of the case and the extent of their requirements. They did so I believe, and were told to prepare a memorial for submission to Government. I have seen the document which was then framed, and it asked, not only for the restoration of certain privileges which they once enjoyed, but for the grant of Rs. 2,250 per mensem, to be divided among the subordinate grades, by which a certain number of officers would be benefited to the extent of Rs. 25 each. I now hear that whilst the Collector has expressed great sympathy with them, he has directed them to apply for Rs. 1,650 only, on the ground (and he is quite right) that the Government is not likely to give the larger amount. It now remains to be seen what the Lieutenant Governor will say to this demand. Unfortunately for the service, a great number of its members are of rather a disreputable character, and the entire body comes in for a great deal of obloquy which it does not deserve.

One of the most difficult problems which the authorites in this city have to decide, is the existence of terrible destitution amongst the poorer classes of Calcutta, although the wages of labourers of every description are high and steadily rising. Dr. Anderson, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, has just submitted a report on the police hospital, an exceedingly painful character. I must premise that this hospital, although called the "Police" hospital, is by no means intended exclusively for that body; it is intended for the helpless and indigent poor, those who are suddenly taken ill in the streets and bazars of all descriptions. The report embraces the month's of October, November and December, 1865. Out of a total of admissions of 1635 patients, 606 fell victims, to prolonged illness of the direst forms, aggravated by unwholesome and insufficient food. Perhaps, says the Doctor, in many instances the want of sufficient food and clothing were originators of the subsequent diseases, which terminated in death, by reason inconceivable suffering and sufferings. It is not easy to understand the high rate of mortality in this hospital, since everything possible has been done for its improvement. The sick are supplied with clean clothes in place of the filthy rags in which most of them arrive at the building; they are very comfortably housed, have cots to lie on, blankets to cover them, a sufficiency of wholesome food to nourish them, suitable medicines for the relief of their diseases, stimulants when necessary, an admirable system of sanitation for the preservation of cleanliness, and most attentive nursing. Yet all this merely results in the prolongation of life for a few days. But besides the report which I have now before me, those of the Calcutta Medical College show also that there is much wretchedness amongst the poor of this great city; that many outcasts pine away to the point of death for the want of proper and sufficient food; and, when picked up in the streets and taken to hospital, become most serious cause of disease to the other patients. Your correspondent warned the people of Calcutta sometime ago that the day was not far distant when the organized system of charity which obtains in London, and which provides for every one food, shelter, and clothing, will have to be introduced in Calcutta, and now I find Dr. Anderson touching upon the same subject in his official report, as the only means of effecting a change for the better. Calcutta has been parcelled out into districts, but this was done solely for the purpose of fixing definitely the boundaries of each chaplain's jurisdiction, but each district should be, and will doubtless be, compelled to have its own Union, which shall provide comfortably for aged men and women, for the sick and disabled, and for all persons who are unable to obtain work and are destitute of the means of subsistence. Each of these ought to have its relieving officer, who shall visit the poor in their abodes, and in cases of prostrating illness, or of great need, provide food and medical attendance. The charity of Calcutta is large and substantial, but because of the absence of all system in the manner of its distribution, it is insufficient to meet the requirements existing. Dr. Anderson has told the Government "that an organised system, similar to that of London, is most urgently required to prevent the extreme wretchedness and utter destitution" to be met with all round us. "Every one must admit that the really necessitous poor should be provided for and not be allowed to starve in the streets; and I can see no way of accomplishing the most necessary and benevolent object, but by a compulsory provision for their support—a measure which I would beg to urge, in the very strongest manner, on the Legislative authorities, as a sure and certain means of saving the lives of many of our distressed fellow-creatures in this city." There may be a little delay in carrying out the suggestion so emphatically advanced, but that it will be adopted ultimately I have not a shadow of doubt.

The *Mahratta* has just returned to this port after meeting with an accident at the Sandheads. She was on her way to Rangoon, when her shaft gave way, and she had to be towed to Akyab where having set things to rights as well as she could, she has come back for the purpose of doing it more systematically.

You will scarcely believe it, but it is nevertheless true, that notwithstanding the heat of the weather, the Lieutenant Governor proposes to give a Fancy Ball at Belvidere House. The weather has been gusty lately, and we are in hopes that the rainy season is about to set in. The cultivators are looking out anxiously for the former and latter rain, and the first shower is likely to bring down prices.

SIND.

THE LATE MR. CLAUDIUS.—This ill-fated young man, before he deprived himself of life, wrote a most extraordinary document accusing Mr. I. Walton of the most disgraceful conduct—dishonesty attended with so much meanness that one would scarcely believe it of a district Moonshee. The paper is now before Mr. Mansfield, and a copy has been supplied to us; as a matter of course the Commissioner will in the ordinary routine of business institute enquiries, but we think it will be found that poor Claudius made his charges under a fevered brain. The remarkable paper shall appear in our next, as no good end would be served by suppressing it, every body in the place having heard more or less exaggerated accounts of the charges against Mr. Walton.—*Our Paper, April* 3.

BENGAL.

WE are informed that the Government has offered a guarantee of 5 per cent. in the event of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company undertaking the extension to the Himalayas.—*Englishman, April* 3.

TOUNGSO PENLOW having tried bluster and failed, has recourse now to the other great line of policy which recommends itself to a half savage, and seems determined to secure our countenance, if possible, by his obsequiousness, the spring of his conduct being his desire to acquire the lion's share of the subsidy. To begin, he has expelled from his Durbar Nundram Singh, the Hindostani adviser upon whom he has of late years placed his reliance, and to whose counsels his enmity to the English was entirely due. This looks like the evidence of a desire on the part of the Penlow to keep on good terms with the English. Besides the expulsion of the ex-rebel he has caused a message to be conveyed to the Poonakha Durbar, that it is his intention to act in such a way as shall establish and confirm the compact recently entered into with the Government of India, and on all occasions to promote to the utmost of his power the friendly relations between the two states.—*Hurkaru, April* 3.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

As far back as June 1864, we predicted in these columns that Afzul Khan, though then a prisoner, would with his party ultimately succeed. Up to this period he has been a close prisoner; yet his son is now master of Cabul, and ultimately must be of Afghanistan. His star is in the ascendant, and his power almost paramount. The pitiful policy of Shere Ali Khan has succumbed to Bokharian influence under the guidance of Russia. Abdool Rahman received a golden key from the Czar, with which he first opened the passes of the Hindoo Koosh, and since then the gates of Cabul and Bala Hissar.—*Lahore Chronicle, March* 31.

CABUL, UP TO 21ST MARCH.—The Ameer is reported to be busily employed in making arrangements for an advance in Cabul.

Sirdar Ghassee Dil Khan is in firm possession at Ghuznee.

Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan has called on the Candahar Sirdars to release Mahomed Afzul Khan, and to seize the Ameer or expel him from the country.

Of the Ameer's army at Cabul only one thousand men have remained by Azim Khan; the army of Abdul Rahman Khan is said to be in an inefficient state.—*Id.*

THE following are the heads of intelligence from Bahawulpore up to the 28th March:—

On the death of the Nawab becoming known certain parties in the fort at Derawar set up Jafur Khan, half-brother of the great Bahawul Khan, as chief, and issued perwanahs in his name to the chief officers of state and military commanders, &c., intimating that he had taken possession of the throne and promising them good treatment if they joined his cause.

A perwanah was issued to the commandant of the late Nawab's guard to seize the young Nawab and bring him to Derawar.

After some hesitation the parties located outside the fort of Derawar joined the Jair Khan party.

On receipt of this intelligence, Nizam Khan, the late Nawab Wazir, despatched a force to Derawur to reduce it; sent orders for the arrest of Ghulam Mahomed Chaki, commander of the force lately engaged against the rebels near Bahawulpore, whose opposition was driving the people to rebellion; and directed the release of all prisoners except those confined for heinous offences.

Meanwhile the young Nawab has thrown himself upon the protection of the British Government. Orders have been despatched to the native chiefs to afford the young Nawab protection from all personal violence, and to offer him, should he desire it, an asylum in British territory.

P. S.—News has just been received that the force sent against Derawur attacked it on the 29th instant, blew up a magazine and threw down part of the walls. It is stated that the rebels are inclined to a cessation of hostilities.—*Id.*

POISONING OF THE NAWAB OF BHAWULPORE.

(*From the Sindian, April* 4.)

WE received letters last Saturday announcing the death of Bhawul Khan, Nawab of Bhawulpore, on the 25th ultimo, at Budna. Our correspondent, however, was not stated how he had come by his death. Though he had for years surrounded himself with extraordinary precautions such as Hyderabad Ameers usually adopt—eating nothing unless his dogs first partook of it, and drinking no water except that brought by a favourite from Mithenkote in small earthen vessels, the aperture secured with his seal, which he insisted should be broken in his presence,—we strongly suspected he had been poisoned at last, and our conjecture has proved correct, for in the course of Monday a friend in Bahawulpore kindly telegraphed to us to say that such indeed had been the tyrant's fate. Our Sardar's letter also stated that his son, Mahomed Saadut Khan, a lad aged five years only, had ascended the *guddee*, and Mahomed Nizam Khan had been appointed Wuzeer. The rebels, who were lately dispersed, taking heart over this event, were gathering again at Chachra and Subzulkote; and, in consequence of the death of their master, and the fear of the insurgents, had returned to the capital, where the Wuzeer was taking measures to oppose the Bulwahwallahs. The inhabitants of Subzulkote, Surjurpore, Khanpore and other places, were deserting the country.

A subsequent letter fixes the date of the Nawab's death on the 26th, and reports the child who succeeds him to be three years old only. On the other hand, it is reported that one of Khan's brothers, whose name is not mentioned, had been proclaimed at "Deyiawhur,"—no doubt the fortress named Derawal which lies in the neighbouring desert. From the former letter before us, we gather that this usurper had ordered Gholam Mahomed Chokree Sukeerdar—a Wuzeer—to be apprehended, and that accordingly Ameer Churagh Khan had brought him into BENGAWUR. It is also stated that the remains of the late Nawab were deposited in the fortress of Derawal. Thousands of people who had returned again to their homes after the suppression of the rebellion, were assembling into British territory for fear of fresh disturbances which cannot fail to break out. It will be seen from the above, which gives sufficiently reliable intelligence, that the violent demise of the Nawab is already leading to an intecine war for the suppression of which, for the security of our border, our Government may yet have to step in.

The early history of the deceased chief may not be out of place here. He was the eldest son of Mahomed Bhawul Khan, our powerful ally against Moolraj during the Mool Raj war. This ruler, who was liberally rewarded for his friendship, expired in 1852, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the late Nawab, called Hajee or Futeh Khan, who however was soon dethroned by his brother Saadut Khan and by him thrown into prison. Hajee Khan however contrived in a short time to escape from confinement, and rallying his followers around him deposed the usurper and incarcerated him until our government succeeded in obtaining for the captive permission to reside within British territory. The very next year, however, (1853) Saadut Khan—also called Sadeek Khan—violated the conditions under which he had been released, and, in attempting to recover his power, as stated in a Punjab public document, "had the effrontery to ask the aid of our Government." He was thereupon made a close prisoner, in the fort at Lahore, where he remained until his death, which occurred on the 20th August, 1862. In the autumn of 1863, the Dadpootras rose against the late Nawab, chiefly, we understand, on account of his having deprived them of their Jagheers. He had murdered his father's old Wuzeer, who had been his own tutor, immediately he came to the *Musnud* and seized upon all his property and states which were considerable. Apprehensive that they would procure the release of his three uncles, whom he held prisoners in the fort of Derawal, he put all the latter to death. The British Government reproved him for this act of cruelty, and warned him against the repetition of like atrocities. A number of his other relatives who had escaped, were allotted a residence near Mozuffergurh, where they remained until, by swearing upon the Khoran, as did the Ameer Sher Ally Khan, when he induced his brothers to place themselves in his power, the Nawab's invigited them within his territory, into which they had just crossed, when they were butchered on the banks of the river by a party of horsemen. The British authorities had to interfere and compel him to surrender to them the women of the murdered chiefs, when the poor creatures were turned out of Bhawulpore in a state of nudity. Towards the end of 1864, two refugees, named Panna Khan and Lal Buksh Khan, organized an attack upon Subzulkote, but were repulsed. Again about September, 1865, a third insurrection was set on foot by another rebel leader named Beyram Khan, which also failed. For the fourth time, within the past three years, another sprang up last month which, though put down with unexpected rapidity, proved more serious than any other, insomuch that three out of the seven regiments of infantry composing the Nawab's army, went over to the insurgents. And now, as a pendant to this last insurrection, we hear of the tyrant's death by poison.

The late Nawab was a very small slight built man, barely five feet in height. His features were very good when considered separately, but their combined expression was one of the worst to be seen. His intemperate habits were well known, as he never went sober to his bed. We have heard that on the occasion of being treated to a trip in one of the Government flat steamers, he made himself so drunk before he left the vessel, that it was with great difficulty he was passed over the gangway and handed over to his attendants who laid him insensible in the bottom of a carriage. We have also heard that on receiving a present of some wine and brandy from a gentleman who was passing through his territories, the Nawab sent the latter a bottle of each description of spirits with a request that the donor would be good enough to label them with the number of glasses that would produce intoxication, evidently with the intention of economising the valuable liquids by taking just enough of them to bring on the desired effect! That death of such a ruler is not to be deplored.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
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Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
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The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 2s. 1¼d. "
3 do. ... at 2s. 1½d. "
2 do. ... at 2s. 1⅝d. "
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Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
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No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

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The Bank's Agency realises Bills or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
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Bombay, 23rd March 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

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EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—
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" 3 do. do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
On demand ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ..... do. ..... } 2s. 0¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. }
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Batchawa, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

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On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

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Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
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Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

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The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank Drafts, without charge.
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On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 14th February 1866.

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All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orde rs for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding £5,000, and at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding £10 acs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

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धी बैंक आफ हिंदुस्थान चायना ऐंड जापान
(लीमीटेड).

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(लीमीटेड).

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To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on London, the Manager will, when so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the party authorized by the Bank to honor it. *All instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank receives Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 2 do. do. 4 do. do.
Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
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The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enlacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the sum to the Head Office without charge.
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Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

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QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.
It is not affected by Climate.
No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.
Sold in ½, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.
For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.
It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.
Sold in ½ and ¼ pint bottles.

AGENTS.
Bombay..... { TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah ..... { TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee..... BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree ..... BUDGETT and HUGHES.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows —Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

JUST LANDED, a fresh supply of Messrs. MORICE, COX & Co.'S PALE ALE, October Brew, in fine condition. Apply to
GREY & Co., In Liquidation.
Bombay, 6th April 1866.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	...	per dozen qts.	Rs.	40
SHERRY, good	...	"	"	30
Do. pale	...	"	"	25
Do. do.	...	"	"	18
CLARET, Breakfast	...	"	"	12
BRANDY, ...	...	"	"	24
Do. ...	...	"	"	36
Port Wine, some years in Bottle	.....	"	"	26
Tent Wine	.....	"	"	20
PORT WINE—a fine old Wine	.....	"	"	22
A good Wine	.....	"	"	18
do.	.....	"	pts.	11
SPIRITS—Hollands	.....	"	"	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	.....	"	qts.	26
do.	.....	"	pts.	16
Noyeau	.....	"	qts.	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	.....	"	"	21
" " Ditto	.....	"	pts.	12
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	.....	"	"	8

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY ..... to Messrs. Rogers & Co., and to
" " Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
" POONA ..... " " Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad..... " " Hajee Curreem & Co.
" Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c ..... " " Cursetjee & Co.
" Kurrachee ..... " " Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut ..... " " Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, are now supplied with the addition of Dr. Henry Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heering's, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of the Agents, and enquiries and instructions will be punctually attended to if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per dos.	Rs.	90
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.			
Do. " Do.	...	"	80
Do. " Brand & Crown Pints...		"	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...		"	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	...	"	30
do. Pints	...	"	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ..		"	36
Do. Fine " Brand & Crown		"	30
Do. Fine Brand & Crown Pints		"	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co		"	36
Do. Sparkling Brand & Crown		"	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal		"	30
Sherry Fine, Blue Seal		"	36
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		"	29
Do. Golden, Do.		"	29
Do. Green Seal		"	29
Do. Vino Fino		"	29
Do. Red Seal		"	27
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		"	36
Claret Light Cannele		"	15
Do. do. Pints		"	8
Do. Yellow Seal		"	28
Do. Do. Do.		"	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		"	32
Port, Black Seal		"	36
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		"	36
Do. Brand & Crown		"	24
Old Tom, Red Seal		"	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal		"	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts		"	26
Do. Pints		"	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 30th May 1865.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling*. HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON GILL,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers*.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.
Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.
G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £3,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1863	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,493	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies against risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1863	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £3,000,000.
Trustees.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Christopher Burbell, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.....Liverpool.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq.....Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Fowler, Esq.....London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.....Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.....London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq.....London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.....Liverpool.
Thomas Rayner Wilson, Esq.....Bolton.
Wm. Balglish,